THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 6TH JANUARY.

THE number of deaths reported in London during the last week was 420 above the average. Four deaths occurred from influenza and 840 from respiratory diseases. The influenza epidemic is spreading to an alarming extent at Aldershot, where barrack rooms have had to be converted into hospitals owing to the excessive number of patients. The epidemic is also general in Canada, and the deaths from it are largely increasing in New York.

THERE will be no Chapter of the Star of India or Indian Empire in Calcutta this cold weather, there being no Knights Commanders on the spot to be invested.

THE exhibition of pictures and works of arts by the Calcutta Fine Arts Society at the Indian Museum will be opened by the Viceroy at 3-30 p. m. on Monday, the 20th instant.

DISASTROUS floods have taken place in North-West Queensland. Three hundred miles of country are submerged.

A GALE attended by great destruction of property has swept over England. Many vessels have been wrecked and extensive damage has been done to property ashore.

THE Belgian Government is buying English coal largely in consequence of the strikes and the stoppage of their own mines.

WHAT is perhaps the biggest political banquet on record was given to Mr. Balfour in Edinburgh on the 5th December. Over 2,500 sat down to dinner, and we learn from the Scotch papers that the provision made included, among other things, 150 turkeys, 200 fowls, 400 game pies, 2,500 oyster patties, 200 gallons of turtle soup, half a ton of beef, 50 dozen of sherry, 200 dozen champagne and 100 dozen claret. "Neither Scotland's idol, Mr. Gladstone, nor Mr. Balfour's chief, Lord Salisbury, has ever had such a welcome north of the Tweed and indeed the Chief, Secretary was not too selfcomplacent when he said it was the greatest demonstration of its kind ever offered to any public man in Great Britain."

IN comparison with other countries the Australian Colonies are said to have hitherto enjoyed a remarkable immunity from contagious diseases affecting animals. Some idea of the stringency of the rules of importation of stock in Australia may be got from certain regulations passed by theGovernment of New South Wales and reproduced in the *Gazette of India*. About eighteen months ago a proclamation was issued in the colony absolutely prohibiting, for a period of two years, the importation of swine from any foreign coutry or colony whatsoever; of goats and deer except for zoological purposes, when they had to be quarantined; of fodder and litter from any foreign country or colony, or from any foreign vessel; and of cattle, sheep and dogs from any foreign country except Great Britain or Ireland, unless they have been 14 days in Great Britain or Ireland *en route*. The prohibition, it will be seen, is stringent in extreme.

THE Turkish Minister of War has issued orders that all commanders of regiments shall discharge on furlough all soldiers whose term of service is about to expire. This step is tantamount to disbanding a considerable section of the Turkish army.

THE Secretary of the Ayrshire Miners' Union has been communicating with several leading politicians wite a view to eliciting their opinions on the eight hours question. Mr. Gladstone writes that with the weight of eighty years upon him he is not likely to take the initiative in any new contested matter. He promises that when the Bill is presented without forecasting the issue, he will give it his dispassionate consideration. Lord Randolph Churchill in his reply says he knows nothing which will prevent him from voting for the principle of such a measure, provided it is supported by those best competent to speak on behalf of the labour interest.

TUESDAY, 7TH JANUARY.

DURING his visit to Nottingham Mr. Parnell expressed the opinion that the report of the Special Commission will not discredit himself or his colleagues. He proceeded to vindicate the Land League agitation, which he said had been attended with less crime than any other similar movement in any part of the world. He spoke at length on what he personally aimed at by securing to Ireland Home Rule. It was, he said, the industrial development of the country in order that there might be less general dependence upon agriculture. He argued that Mr. Balfour's Government had been a failure, because it was impossible to govern Ireland by the simultaneous working of coercion and a parliamentary system. Ireland wanted to develop her industrial resources at her own expense. He ridiculated the idea of Orangemen resisting Home Rule.

LORD HARTINGTON in a remarkable speech to the constituents at Bacup replied to Mr. Gladstone's Manchester speech, quoting passages from a speech delivered by Mr. Gladstone in 1881 wherein he proved how much Ireland had progressed under the union, materially, morally and legally. His lordship refused to treat the new radical programme of social reform as genuine, because Mr. Gladstone refuses to pledge himself beyond the programme of 1885. So far as social reform was practicable the Unionists were as ready and able to deal with it as the Gladstonians The noble marquis declined to support the "one man, one vote" principle.

RUMOURS are again current that the Right Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Smith goes to the House of Lords shortly, and that Lord Hartington will become the leader of the House of Commons.

THE infant King Alfonso suffered from renewed attacks of convulsions and for some time appeared dead. After a while he revived, but the weakness of the heart's action is declared to be alarming. His condition is extremely critical and he is in a state of complete exhaustion.

IT is reported that a reconciliation has been effected between the Sultan of Turkey and his brother, Syed Pasha.

THE mission of Sir Lintorn Simmons to the Vatican, so far as the present is concerned, has failed in its object.

KING LEOPOLD expresses his determination to rebuild the Laeken Palace on the design of the building just destroyed.

PRACTICAL test was made the other day of a new system of telephonic communication entirely independent of electricity. Though novel in this country (says the *Daily News*), the Pulsion Telephone has been for twelve months in successful operation in America, and has already commended itself experimentally to the notice of railway companies, the post office, police, and other organizations in Great Britain The present trials were made on the Midland Railway through wires laid from Finchley to Hendon, a distance of about three miles, and on shorter lengths fixed in the grounds and sunk in the lake at the Welsh Harp. The apparatus is contained in a circular sounding box about five inches in diameter and three deep, and consists of a metallic disc fixed with spiral wires, which not only transmits but attunes vocal or instrument sounds imparted to it. The conveying medium is an ordinary wire. Tested first over a taut line between two stations, verbal messages, whistling, singing, and the playing of a musical-box were perfectly audible, not merely at the ear tube but to a dozen or more persons in the small telegraphic huts of the railway service. Sir Edward Reed, M. P., is chairman of the proposed British Pulsion Telephone Company (Limited), intended to be launched in January to work the patent.

EMPRESS AUGUSTA the Consort of the old Emperor Wilhelm of Germany is dead. She was associated throughout in the work of the reorganisation of the Empire with her noble husband and was held in high esteem and respect by the nation at large. She was an aunt of the Duchess of Connaught, to whom we venture to offer our sincere condolence. By her will she has left a rich legacy of jewellery to our Queen Empress.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH JANUARY.

SAYS the *Pioneer* : "A newspaper paragraph of Calcutta origin reflecting on the Maharajah Holkar, in a way which is both inaccurate and unfair, seems to have gone the round of India. There is to be no entertaining at Indore on account of the Prince's visit to India, simply because the Prince himself cannot go to Indore. The Maharajah pressed His Royal Highness to honour his capital by his presence long ago, and received in reply an expression of extreme regret that, as a very crowded programme had already been arranged for him, a visit to Central India would be impossible. We are disposed to think that administrative matters have considerably improved in Indore during the last few months. However this may be, it is time the mistakes of the Maharajah's Jubilee trip to England were forgotten. There were, as usual, two sides to the story, and Holkar was not alone in behaving injudiciously."

THE death is reported of Sirdar Sir Deva Sing, President of the late Council of Regency in the Patiala State. The Lahore paper writes of the deceased gentleman :—"His life will be ever remembered both in the State itself and in India as a long career of great political utility. As President of the Council of Regency during the Maharajah's long minority, Sirdar Sir Deva Sing deserved most of the great credit due to the ministers whose unselfish and able guardianship for years fostered and improved the State, and who only a few months ago handed it over to its young ruler in perfect order and great prosperity. It is seldom that a similar charge is so well fulfilled, and the long life of public work which has thus closed on the morrow of the fulfilment of its task will remain as an example and encouragement to the Patiala officials, especially to those who, like the deceased Sirdar, are Sikhs; but most of all to his son, Sirdar Partap Sing, whose entry into public life as Muavan Dewan of Patiala is just recorded."

THE Dublin Corporation, by a large majority, have nagatived the motion to invite the Queen to visit Dublin next summer for the purpose of opening a Museum, the Nationalist members fearing that their consent to the motion would be treated politically and place them under the auspices of the Government.

IT is understood that General Sir George Harman succeeds Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar as Commander-in-Chief of Ireland.

A Turkish force at Crete has been routed by the insurgents. Many soldiers have been killed.

THE turfites of Australia are pushing ahead. The latest Melbourne papers announce that £10,000 will be added to the sweepstakes for the next Melbourne Cup, and on the basis of past experience it is calculated that entaies forfeits will add some £3,200. In this case the stake might exceed that of the Lancashire plate, which is the most valuable in England.

IN his last report the Director of Land Records and Agriculture in Bombay has some remarks on the desirability of instituting a degree or diploma in agriculture in the Indian Universities. "Unless," it is observed, "the results of well-tested and clearly demonstrated experiments on model farms, on which thousands of rupees are expended by Government, are utilised by men practically trained in scientific methods of agriculture, and adopted extensively through the instrumentality of such men by cultivation of the soil, the objects aimed at by the Agricultural Department in maintaining agricultural operations in the highest attainable state of efficiency can scarcely be carried out, and the country can hardly benefit by the labours of the Department."

THE great work to be undertaken by the Municipal Engineer of the North-West Provinces is the construction of water-works at Cawnpore. When this is accomplished, all the great cities of the provinces—Allahabad, Agra, Benares and Cawnpore—will have a regular supply of good water: a reform which will add immensely to the comfort and greatly improve the health of the inhabitants.

THURSDAY, 9TH JANUARY.

HIS Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor granted interviews to a number of Native Princes and Noblemen on Wednesday in the Throne Room, at Government House. The visitors were introduced into the presence in the following order :—First Group—12 o'clock.—Maharaja Bahadoor of Doomraon, K C I E, accompanied by his Dewan, Rai Jai Prokash Lall Bahadoor, who acted as interpreter ; Maharaja of Bettiah, K C I E ; Maharaja of Durbhungah, K C I E ; Maharaja of Gidhour. Second Group—12-15 P. M.—Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, K C S I ; Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna, K C I E ; Maharaja of Dinagepore ; Maharaja of Sonebursa. Third Group—12-30 P. M.—Shahzada Rohim-ud-din ; Shahzada Bahram Shah ; Hon. Prince Furrokh Shah ; Prince Kumar Kadr. Fourth Group—12-45 P M.—Prince Jehan Kader ; Raja of Mohurbhunj (a minor) ; Kumar Samarendra Chundra Deb, Burra Thakoor of Hill Tipperah ; Maharaja Kumar of Burdwan (a minor), accompanied by his father, Lalla Bun Behari Kapur. Fifth Group—1-15 P. M.—Maharaja of Shushang ; Nawab Bahadoor Syed Ashgar Ali, C S I ; Raja Doorga Churn Laha ; Hon. Raja Rameshwar Sing. His Royal Highness has asked the Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore Bahadur to convey to the members of the Reception Committee his sincere thanks for the splendid entertainment which they had prepared on his behalf. The welcome he had received in the capital of India had far exceeded his utmost anticipations, and he fully appreciated all that had been done in the way of demonstration to celebrate his visit. Sir Edward Bradford has also spoken in the highest terms of the fete, which he had never seen equalled during his long residence in India.

A NOTE from Lord Salisbury was delivered at Lisbon on Wednesday. In it his Lordship neither threatens a rupture of diplomatic relations nor any other measures against Portugal, but is very firm. It is expected that the Note will bring the question to a prompt issue. Lord Salisbury asks that immediate orders may be given to the agents in Zambesi to prevent the renewal of acts similar to those committed by Major Pinto. It is expected that Portugal will give orders to maintain the *status quo*, provided that England does the same. The *Times* publishes an alarmist telegram from Lisbon stating that the situation is extremely grave, and that a rupture between Great Britain and Portugal is only a question of days, or perhaps hours. Her Majesty's ironclad *Colossus* has arrived at Gibralter. Nine British war vessels are now assembled at Zanzibar, including the *Calliope* and *Satellite*, both of which have been diverted at Aden while homeward bound. Her Majesty's despatch vessel *Enchantress* has left Portsmouth with sealed orders for the ironclad *Benbow*. The British war ships at present assembled at Zanzibar, are leaving the harbour singly with sealed orders. In the Portuguese Cortes however the Minister for the Colonies stated that the dispute with England regarding Nyassaland presented difficulties, but that it was unnecessary to ask for a special credit, as the Government hoped that a settlement would be arrived at.

WE are much concerned to hear that Her Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress is not in very good health. It is officially notified that the Queen, although well, and perfectly able to perform her duties, has latterly been suffering a good deal from rheumatism, and is therefore unequal to the fatigue of opening Parliament in person.

AFFAIRS are in a bad way among the people of Formosa. The aboriginal tribes have been giving a good deal of trouble, and not long ago these savages almost annihilated a body of 400 Chinese troops, under the command of a kinsman of the Governor's. Subsequently the tribe which did this sent out envoys to all other tribes, urging them to seize the present opportunity of throwing off the Chinese yoke. Six of these emissaries were captured and immediately beheaded. A number of representatives of the tribes met in solemn conclave and pledged themselves in barley wine, drunk in cups made of human skulls, to carry on a war of extermination. Meantime Chinese troops are carrying fire and sword into the aboriginal villages, and by heavy bribes are inducing natives to guide them over wild and dangerous passes into the territory of the rebels. It is reported that the commander of the force defeated in the first instance was cut in pieces and eaten by the tribesmen. For many years past large tracts in Formosa have been in a state of chronic insurrection. The more powerful, independent, and warlike of the tribes have commenced to feel the ever increasing pressure of the Chinese immigrant population. Periodically they swoop down from their fastnesses on the Chinese settlers, burning and slaying on all hands. The Chinese troops come up and retaliate on the native villages, and so the contest goes on from year to year. Of late there has been a rest, which has now been broken.

FRIDAY, 10TH JANUARY.

PORTUGAL has sent a reply to Lord Salisbury's Note on the Nyassa question, and it is hoped at Lisbon that the assurances therein given will satisfy Great Britait. The *Standard* states that Portugal agrees to suspend further action on the River Shire and in Nyassaland, and to withdraw her forces.

IT is intended to double the Brazilian army.

THE *Standard* publishes a Demerara telegram which says that successful observations of the late solar eclipse have been taken by the members of the Government Expedition.

AFTER a trial lasting for six weeks at Elberfeld of ninety-one German Socialists, including four members of the Reichstag, forty three have been acquitted, and the others have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment extending from fourteen days to eighteen months. A Deputy named Hann suffers imprisonment for six months.

INSPECTOR Marklew of the Sukea's Street Thanna is a deserving officer of the Calcutta Police Force and we are sorry to see him causelessly maligned in the columns of some of our contemporaries at the instance of interested persons who have reasons to find fault with his strictness His detective abilities have brought to book several thieves who have lately been giving trouble to the locality and he has been always popular with those who ever came in contact with him.

THE Vice Chancellor of the Calcutta University, the Hon'ble Dr. Gurudas Banerjee, will deliver the usual address at the annual Convocation which is to be held on the 18th instant.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the Prince Albert Victor left for Goalund on Friday night by special train to have a little shooting and will return to town to-morrow.

A LONDON correspondent writes :—"The great—almost the sole—topic for some time after the opening of Parliament will be the Report of the Special Commission. I have reason to believe that the Judges have already decided upon every detail of this important document, but that it is thought desirable to keep it over until the commencement of the Session. Mr. Justice Day and Mr. Justice A. L Smith have already resumed their ordinary judicial duties. The President of the Commission will probably retire from the Bench, and be given a seat in the Lords."

IN additiod to the programme to be observed when Prince Albert Victor visits Lucknow, the Taluqdars of Oudh will entertain His Royal Highness at the Kusserbagh in right regal style, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen will be invited to "meet" the Royal Prince. The illuminations and fire works will be arranged on a lavish scale, and altogether this baronial *fete*, says the *Lucknow Empress*, promises to be the attraction during the Prince's all too brief visit.

SATURDAY, 4TH JANUARY

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the Duke of Connaught received visits from the following noblemen and gentlemen at the Government House on Friday:—

At noon.-The Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, their Highnesses the Maharaja of Dumraon, the Maharaja of Bettiah, the Maharaja of Darbangha, and the Maharaja of Gidhour, The Maharaja of Dumraon was accompanied by his Dewan, Jai Perkash Lall, Bahadur.

At 12-30 P. M.—The Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna, Prince Furrokh Shah, Prince Jehan Kadir, Nawab Bahadur Syud Ashgar Ali, and Kumar Samarendra Chandra Deb, Burra Thakur.

At 1 P. M.-The Hon. Gurudas Bannerjee, Vice Chancellor of the Calcutta University, the Hon. Rajah Durga Charan Laha, the Hon, Syed Amir Hossein, the Hon. Rajah Rameshwar Singh, Rajah Pyari Mohun Mookejee, and Nawab Mir Mohomed Ali.

At 1-30 P. M.—The Hon. the Maharaja of Vizianagram, General Kedar Nursing Bahadur, Kumars Debendro Mullick, Nogendro Mullick, and Mohendro Mullick, the Minor Maharaja Kumar of Bardwan, with Lala Ban Behary Kapur Mr. Manickjee Rustomjee, and Mr. H. M. Rustomjee.

A NOTIFICATION, in the *Gazette* states that the Governor-Goneral in Council is pleased to make the following rule concerning the the transport and export in Burmah of matches which come within the defination of ammunition as defined in Section 4 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 :—"That liceness may be granted by District Magistrates free of fee during a period of two months from January entitling the holder to transport or export matches from any part of Burmah to Rangoon, Akyab, Moulmein, or Bassein."

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited Messrs. Hamilton and Company's rare collection of jewels on Thursday last, and on Friday had a drive through the native and European parts of town to have a glimpse of its every day appearance. The route selected was through the Old Court House Street, the Dalhousie Square, and the Strand right up to the Nimtolah burning ghat. The Cotton Street and some other densely populated parts of Burabazar were visited, the next move being for the Cornwallis Street *Via* Beadon Street. The Prince visited the Bethune school and was much pleased to see the picturesquely dressed girls at study. The party then went on to College Square where some of the educational institutions including the Presidency College were visited. The Wellington Street pumping station was next visited as well as the Madrassa, and the Prince returned to the Government House by the way of the Park Street and Chowrangee.

WE have not space for all the speeches delivered at the Bengal Club dinner in honor of Prince Albert Victor ; but we must make room for the one that Mr. Steel the Chairman made in proposing the Prince's health :—

We have assembled here to-night to give a loyal and hearty welcome to our Royal guest Prince Albert Victor. On behalf of the members of this Club I beg to express our gratitude to his Royal Highness for allowing us an opportunity of taking a part in the enthusiastic demonstrations which have awaited him in every part of India. And, gentlemen, it is especially gratifying to us that the opportunity has been given us on this auspicious day. This 8th of January is the anniversary of an event of the deepest interest and importance to the British Empire. Many of us remember the loyal enthusiasm excited twenty-six years ago by the joyful news that an heir was born to the Prince of Wales. We have now the pleasure to congratulate that heir in person on his birthday, and wish him many happy years.

His Royal Highness has come to India in pursuance of his wise resolution to visit every part of the British Empire. We trust he has seen much to interest and please him. He has found India peaceful and prosperous, her resources increasing, her national industries rapidly developing, education slowly but surely spreading over the land. He has found India strong in her defences, strong in the discipline and efficiency of her magnificent army, stronger in the loyalty of a contented people. When he relates his experiences to our Sovereign and to his illustrious father, when he tells of all he felt and all he saw, we trust that his account of his loyal reception will give pleasure to the hearers as well as to the narrator. Gentlemen, our programme to-night does not admit of speech-making. You will not expect me to interpret your feelings towards our guest in courtly phrases, but will be content with the short and simple language of the heart. His situation powerfully strikes our imagination and excites our interest. We see the possessor of Heaven's choicest gifts, the incarnation of youth and health and strength, the heir to an illustrious dynasty, the inheritor of a nation's love and prayers. And we remember with sympathy that in the course of nature he may be called upon to bear the heaviest burden of humanity, when every word must be weighed in the interest of millions, every action scanned by the "fierce light that beats upon a throne." May that day be far distant, but when it comes his courage will rise with the reflection that the more arduous the service the greater the reward, with the assurance derived from a bright example that the devoted performance of duty will command the loyal affection of a nation, and will earn for him an imperishable name as one of the benefactors of mankind.

His Royal Highness said in reply :—

The only regret I have in rising to reply to the toast which you, sir, have just been good enough to propose, and to which you, gentlemen have so warmly responded, is, that I know how incapable I am of finding words to express my feelings ; the more so after the eloquent terms which have been used in commending the toast to you. I know, however, that I may claim your indulgence, and that I shall be excused for any shortcomings in this respect. Let me then, gentlemen, in the fewest and simplest words, offer you my most heartfelt thanks for the splendid manner in which you have entertained me to-night, and especially for the way in which you have united in drinking my health, and in wishing me happiness on my birthday.

My expectations with regard to this great city have been far more than realized ; and the series of sights which have been prepared in my honour, beginning with my landing at Prinsep's Ghat and ending with this suberb banquet, will ever remain engraved on my memory. No one appreciates and recognizes more than I do that all the loyal demonstrations with which I have been everywhere received are solely due to the relationship I have the honour to bear to the noblest and most sympathetic Sovereign that ever ruled. I am sure that her Majesty the Queen Empress will hear with the greatest pleasure of the loyalty displayed on all sides by all classes, through me, to her Throne and person.

In proposing the Queen Empress' toast the Chairman said :—

We Englishmen have lost in our exile nothing of our attachment to British institutions, and traditional loyalty to the throne is overshadowed by the personal affection and devotion with which our Queen has inspired her people. Nor do we arrogate to ourselves a monopoly of loyalty. Our Native fellow subjects, from the highest to the lowest, are animated by the same sentiment, of affectionate reverence. In their simple but expressive language the Empress is the mother of her people. Her long and glorious reign has exhibited to the world the perfect model of a constitutional monarch, the pattern of every domestic virtue. Reciprocal confidence and sympathy between Sovereign and subject have been nourished in prosperity and tried in affliction. In these relations we recognise a beneficent influence on the destinies of the Empire and the progress of the world.

THE Meeting of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which was fixed for Saturday, the 11th instant, has been postponed to Saturday, the 18th.

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.
(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)
(SESSION 1889-90.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 14*th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.
Subject : Thermo-Electricity.
LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S.J., C.I.E., on *Thursday*, the 16*th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.
Subject : The Nature and Production of Musical Sounds.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
January 11th, 1890 *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1890.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

THE RECEPTION.

We take it as a most propitious sign that the new year opens upon us with the advent in our midst of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales. During the two months that His Royal Highness has been in India many have been the demonstrations of loyalty towards the throne and the person of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress, but few indeed could surpass in warmth and brilliancy the demonstration held at the Prinsep's Ghat on Friday, the 3d instant, in honor of the Prince's arrival. Those that can take their memory back to the year of grace 1875, when the Prince's Royal Father visited our shores, confidently state that the scenes of Friday would bear favourable comparison to those witnessed by the Heir apparent, both in point of splendour and intensity of loyal feeling. The surging masses of men that covered the *maidan* along the route of royal progress from the landing place to the Government House were drawn by no idle curiosity—that kept them there for hours and hours together in the burning sun for the momentary pleasure of catching a passing glimpse of a fellow man, but removed from them in point of rank, wealth and honor. It was something more; for, by our religiously minded countryman benefits of a spiritual character are expected from a sight of royalty. They therefore welcome royalty not as they would the most exalted of human beings, but as one that has claims to divinity. And right loyal the welcome was on Friday. Between the Reception Committee and the Port Commissioners, aided by the untiring energy and unlimited resources of Mr. Lambert and his willing subordinates, the arrangements for the Prince's reception on Friday, to the minutest details, were all that could be desired. The landing place at the historic Ghat was gaily decorated with flags and banners and bunting and shields and devices, and the shipping in the river made an equally effective show. The "essence of Calcutta and the cream of Bengal," as a humourous spectator observed, was present at the Prinsep's Ghat, although on an occasion like this it is not possible to accomodate every body who is any body with seats. Seats were provided for nearly 2,200 spectators of all creeds, colors and rank. In the middle of the blocks of seats was an elegant little dais raised, upon which stood the beautiful casket containing the Municipal address. By the time His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and His Excellency the Viceroy appeared every avaible seat had its occupant, and every inch of standing space both outside and in the enclosure had its fullest possible complement of eager spectators. The Presidency volunteer corps furnished a guard of honor at the Ghat proper, the approaches to which were lined by the naval volunteers. The regulars furnished another guard outside the Ghat, and troops lined the route throughout. Great as the press of people everywhere was, the crowd was thoroughly orderly, and not one incident happend to mar the harmony of the proceedings. Sight-seers on foot and in vehicles spread over the maidan in thousands, and appropriate sites were assigned to schools along the Red Road. The European shops in the Esplanade and the Old Court House Street made a profuse display of bunting, the white edifice of Messrs. Hamilton and Company done up in yellow and blue coming off the best on the comp tition.

As the *Kishna* which bore the prince from Rangoon slowly steamed up in midstream abreast the landing stage a royal salute was fired. A Government deputation conducted His Royal Highness to the shore in the Viceregal Steam Launch, when another salute was fired and the Prince was received by His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor who were attended by their respective staffs. Members of both the Councils, High Civil and Military officers, and distinguished noblemen together with the more prominent members of the Reception Committee headed by the Chairman Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore Bahadur were also present at the landing, and those whose names had been announced in the Foreign Office notification with some others were presented to His Royal Highness. The Prince is a tall, well-built, and handsome youngman who won the hearts of the spectators as soon as he made his appearance, and ringing cheers were given in expression of their good-will that much impressed the royal visitor with the warmth of oriental loyalty.

On the *dais* Sir Henry L. Harrison, supported by the Vice-Chairman of the corporation and the chosen eight, read the Municipal Art, which—we mean the illuminated portion of it—was quite an work of Art, and reflects great credit on the illuminator, Mr. Browne. The Prince's reply was dignified and courteous, and His Royal Highness more than hinted that the splendour of the reception was but a counterpart of its warmth. In the concluding part of his reply, the Prince alluded in touching terms to the messages of welcome with which 116 municipalities of the Province greeted him on his arrival.

It is a source of supreme gratification to Her Majesty's Indian subjects to be assured that Her Majesty and her family take a deep personal interest in their welfare, and if such interest is deepened by these royal visits in any appreciable degree, they will not have been vain pageantries and shows as they are represented to be by utilitarian malcontents. The move for the carriages was another signal for ringing cheers, which was taken up by the crowd outside and the sea-men who manned the yards of the shipping on the river. Hats and handkerchiefs were waived and huzzas raised in a fashion that the Prince must have thought impossible in the dull east. The procession that followed the princely cortege was in the order notified beforehand, and the scene along the route was one of indescribable enthusiasm. The reception came to an end upon a third royal salute being fired when the Prince reached the Government House.

Not Calcutta alone but all Bengal, Behar and Orrisa rejoices in the royal visit. Subscriptions in aid of the reception fund have flowed in from all parts of the province, and no trouble or expense has been spared to make the entertainment of the Royal visitor a complete success.

THE ENTERTAINMENT.

The success of the entertainment given to Prince Albert Victor on Tuesday last has been universally pronounced to have been brilliant. The scene of operations chosen by the Committee was naturally the Maidan, the best play ground in the world, as a competent critic has aptly though playfully termed it, for, for spectacular purposes a better situated expanse of land could not be desired. Short as the time at the disposal of the Committee was for reasons that we no longer care to revert to, and necessarily limited as were their resources, the will with which every body concerned went to work sufficiently made up for all other defects, and Bengal gave its future Emperor a reception which both in cordiality and in splendour may well vie with all other demonstrations of a similar character in the near past. General illuminations of the town or fireworks were no part of the Committee's programme, theirs being the modest ambition of showing due respect to one so nearly and dearly connected with the throne. But what little illuminations they ventured to undertake were exceedingly effective, and the novel idea of lighting up the trees in the Maidan with myriads of lamps and lanterns was successfully carried out. The road leading from the Government House to the Reception Grounds was also illuminated, and the Bengal Club on the one side and the Fort on the other presented a back ground of sheets of flame which were greatly admired. The Esplanade and the Old Court House Street shops, as within the view of the Prince's route, did their very best to present a handsome appearance and were lighted up in really superb style.

THE route was limited on the south by a triumphal arch in transparancy representing the *Bharata stuva*. As you turned to the lovely avenue flanked by *Nahabat Khanas* on one side and the lighted up *Nabaratna* and other structures representing five Hindoo temples on the other, and passed down the purposely shaded walk, a fairy scene burst upon you in which old acquaintances could hardly recognise the environs of the Serpentine Tank and *Dhobi Talao* to the North of the Presidency Jail. Well laid-out gardens, with fountains in full play, and tasteful rock sceneries broke upon your view and tents and shamianas and *maraps* of all sizes, teeming with thousands of well attired ladies and gentlemen bent upon demonstrations of loyalty to the throne lay on all sides and directions and presented a bewitching and bewildering spectacle altogether. In the centre was a huge bon-fire fed by a large number of tar-barrels and other fuel round which an exciting Khuttuk war dance by seventy stalwart troopers of the Punjab Infantry, specially brought down from Rawlpindi, was going on at intervals. Sword in hand and with flowing white robes on, dancing to the martial tune of the fife and drum and their own warlike yells, they presented a weird spectacle in the red glaring light of the fire that those unaccustomed to it will not forget in a hurry. The beholders were much impressed with this unique feature of the show.

To the west of the bon-fire a number of sturdy *lattials* of Pubna displayed amazing dexterity in handling the *lathi*, which in the words of a popular novelist was once quite a power in the country and when properly handled defied the spear, the sword and the musket. The deftness in delivering and warding off blows by combatants was much admired. A gaily decorated *Mayurpankki* with chanters of loyal odes on board, as well as a beautiful fountain playing on it, were the features of the Serpentine tank, while to the East of the Dhobi Talao the *Roshnibagh* exhibiting the outlines of a Musulman city in lights was universally admired. It was constructed by some workmen kindly lent by the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, who is accustomed to get up these illuminations in that city on State occasions. Under four huge shamianas in four corners of the grounds and got up in purely oriental *Barwari* style four kinds of native amusements were going on. In the second vocal and instrumental music including performance of a specially prepared ode by the Shambazar amateur concert party was listened to with rapt attention. In the third some thirty grotesquely dressed Thibetan and Bhutia masquraders gave a dance and enacted a play, which if not well understood, caused no little mirth. But the palm was deservedly carried off by the Bengal Theatre to whom the fourth pavilion was assigned. The concluding scene in *Sakuntala* was selected for the occasion and the acting and singing elicited universal praise. The fairy scene with which the play closes was greatly admired and the Prince seemed well pleased with it. Two tastefully decorated and luxuriously furnished drawing rooms invited the aching limbs of the weary sight-seers, while in a number of tents refreshments were provided for different nationalities under suitable superintendence. The grounds were lighted up with electricity and the arrangements were simply perfect. Every one was free to come and go where he chose, and all distinction as to seats and other matters was scrupulously avoided, except as to reserved accomodation on a limited scale for ladies, and the distinguished visitors. The Police was "conspicuous by its absence" so far as interference of any sort was concerned.

The reception proper was held at the central pavillion. It was most tastefully decorated by ferns, flowers and plants, and accomodated two thousand visitors with seats. Two silver vessels

filled with water and decorated with mango-leaves were placed at its eastern entrance, as is done by Hindus on all auspicious occasions. Steady and unflickering electric lights illumined the spacious pavilion to which there was a special entrance for the Prince and the Vice-regal party. On the Prince's arrival, welcoming conches were sounded by Brahmins, and His Royal Highness, the Viceroy, Lady Lansdowne, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and other distinguished visitors were received by the Executive Committee headed by their illustrious Chairman Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Bahadur, and were conducted to their seats on the dais, the massed regimental bands striking up the national anthem. The Chairman received the noble guests with right Oriental honors and was in his turn honored with a seat between the Prince and the Viceroy at the Prince's special request and desire. The entertainment opened with a nautch by dancing girls, which was followed by some loyal odes in Bengali and English specially composed for the occasion and sung by a dancing girl. Vocal and instrumental music came in next. Jugglery came in afterwards and much amused the Prince and others. The party was next conducted by the Executive Committee to the tent where different kinds of amusements were in progress, and orderly as the crowd was, a cordon of the Calcutta Mounted Volunteers, who kindly placed their services at the Committee's disposal, had to be formed round the royal party to prevent the crush. The Prince was greatly pleased with all that he saw and heard. As the party went back to their seats in the Reception Pavilion, the Chairman of the Reception Committee offered the Royal visitor *Attar* and *pan* and garland which were graciously accepted. Two lovely boquets were presented to Lady Lansdowne and the Duchess of Connaught, and the white *Jui* garlands matched against the sombre European costumes, were quite charming. Three ringing cheers were given as the Prince, the Duke, the Duchess and the Viceregal party left, and it was felt on all hands that a more loyal reception had never been accorded. The evening's entertainment was continued for about an hour after the prince left and the thousands that had assembled to do him honor returned well pleased with what they had seen. The success of the entertainment was in no small measure due to the aid, countenance and support of the Maharaja of Kooch Behar, the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, and the Maharajas of Durbhanga, Domraon, Bettiah, Vizanagram, Soneburja and Dinajpore, who did everything in their power to help the Committee. Decorated with resplendent jewels and costly dresses they were the centre of universal attraction and their presence in his honor was graciously acknowledged by the Prince. The Reception Committee owe a deep debt of gratitude to these Nobles and Chiefs which they can never repay.

It was really a scene to see and a lesson to learn. The rulers and the ruled, the rich and the middle classes, Europeans and Natives met each other with the utmost cordiality, vying with each other as to who should honor royalty most. All differences of opinion and interest were sunk deep for the moment and there was a flow of good-will and brotherly feeling, to evoke which, yea for a minute, the right minded would not grudge aught that could be done. The Prince who leaves us to-day carries with him the best wishes of the people of Bengal, who hope to have a place in His Royal Highness's remembrance, when he returns home to his august grandmother and parents. May he and they live long and may theirs be happiness, peace and prosperity for all time to come.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO MR. BRADLAUGH, M. P.,

ONE of the most striking and interesting features of the Fifth National Congress was, of course, the presence of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh. In noticing its proceedings in our issue of the 30th ultimo we mentioned the fact that an address was voted and presented to the "Member for India," who replied to it. Mr. Bradlaugh's speech on Saturday week was the only one he had been permitted to make during his Indian visit; nd it was certainly worthy of the occasion. The main object of the address presented to the "Member for India," was, we need hardly say, to express, however inadequately, the Congress' deep sense of gratitude for his disinterested and arduous labours in furtherance of the cause of Indian reform. We quote the following passage from the address:—"For your disinterested advocacy of their claims founded on the unanswerable demands of human progress and solemn promises preferred by millions, whose appeals for justice have evoked a wide-spread response since you aroused the people of great Britain into a sympathetic recognition of India's needs, will enshrine your name for all time in the proudest and most imperishable of human homes, the hearts and traditions of a loving and a grateful race. Brilliant as was the tribute of national respect which your illness elicited from their fellow-countrymen who for long years had been the daily spectators of your labours and your triumphs in England, you have won, Sir, in the mental distress and prayerful anxiety with which the populations of India followed you in the tribulation of your sickness, a homage the more unique and tender that it is not matched in the recorded history of any living statesman. They have appreciated the unflinching courage with which, throughout your political career, you have confronted error and championed truth. You have enchained their admiration by your inalienable fidelity to the popular cause." That Mr. Bradlaugh has laid the voiceless millions of India under a debt of gratitude which they cannot hope to repay, is beyond question. He does not advocate the grant of any new concessions to the people of this country: he merely demands, on their behalf, the fulfilment of the solemn pledges which have been made to them by their Sovereign and the British Parliament.

We have said above that the speech which Mr. Bradlaugh made in replying to the address presented to him was worthy of the occasion. It was full of good sense and extremely moderate in tone. It breathes a spirit of genuine statesmanship, which must extort the admiration of even Mr. Bradlaugh's enemies. In the first place, he made it perfectly clear that the Indian National Congress is a thoroughly constitutional movement, and that there is nothing disloyal or seditious in it. He said:—"I address you as fellow-subjects, for we are here loyal to one rule with the best of loyalty. That is no real loyalty which is only blind submission. Real loyalty means that the governed help the governors by leaving little for the Government to do. And I feel proud to be fellow-subjects with you in the hope that the phrase fellow-citizen may grow into reality even before my life is ended." Again:—"I am here because I believe you loyal to the law which I am bound to support. I am here because I believe you wish, as we in England have to win within the limits of the constitution, the most perfect equality and right for all. I have no right to offer advice to you, but if I had, and if I cared, I would say to you men from lands almost as separate although within your own continent, as England is from you—I would say to you men with race traditions, caste views and religious differences—that in an Empire like ours what we should have is equality before the law for all—equality of opportunity for all, equality of expression for all—penalty on none, favouritism on none, and I believe that in this great Congress I see the germs of that which may be as fruitful as the most fruitful tree that grows under your sun." Mr. Bradlaugh's exposition of real loyalty will, we have no doubt, commend itself to the common sense of all fair-minded persons. It has become an article of the average Anglo-Indian's political creed that real loyalty consists in blind submission. If you wish to be loyal to the Government you must accept without the slightest hesitation all its measures and never criticise its policy adversely. You must not also quesion the wisdom of your rulers or condemn the proceedings of any individual officer. This curious definition of loyalty does not obtain in England. We find there that when the Conservatives are in power all their acts are found fault with and severely denounced by their political opponents. In the same way when the Liberals are in office, the Conservatives pursue a similar course and paint the policy of Her Majesty's Government in the darket hues possible. Indeed, the language which the Native critics of the Indian Government use in discussing its policy is not half so strong as that employed by the two great political parties towards one another. And yet nobody who has a head over his shoulders dreams of questioning the loyalty of an average Convervative or Liberal for all the hard things he says of the Government and of Her Majesty's Ministers. In the free atmosphere of the United Kingdom sedition does not signify any one disagreeing with the Government. But the meaning of that word given in the dictionary which is in use in Anglo-Indian officialdom is widely different. Why it should be so we are entirely at a loss to understand. Why the loyalty of an Indian subject of Her Majesty should be called in question, simply because he happens to disagree with his rulers on a matter of public importance we cannot for the life of us comprehend. The average Anglo-Indian has yet to learn that one may criticise adversely the measures of Government and yet be perfectly loyal.

Mr. Bradlaugh has done good service by asking us not to expect too much from his labours in our behalf. He observed:—"One man is only a water-drop in the ocean of human life. You are the breeze driving the water-drop on the western side of the seas, and by your encouragement adding others to it and giving it a force that shall wash into the old rock all prejudices that hindered and broke themselves on the other side, which shows that you share our language, our traditions and hopes, and are willing to work with us to make our terms complete. Do not expect too much, and do not expect all at once. Grand as this assembly is, mighty in its suggestiveness by its delegates travelling hundreds, thousands of miles, you are yet only the water-drop of the nearly two hundred and ten millions whom you number under our empire—yours and mine, not mine against yours, not English against Indian, but a common empire for common interests. Do not be disappointed if of the largest claims only something is conceded. If not just now it shall be on a day that is to come. Just now you have those to stand in the House of Commons and plead for you—not I alone. There are members as devoted to you as I can possibly be, and I hope, therefore, to see added to those ranks that authority the knowledge of his long residence in India has given him, Sir William Wedderburn. I would remind you, as encouraging you to patience that in England great reforms have always been slowly won. Those who introduced them first have been called seditious, sometimes sent to jail as criminals. But no imprisonment can crush the truth. It may hinder it for the moment, it may delay it for the hour, but it luxuriates inside the dungeon cell, and moves to the front again when it comes out. Your presence here to-day confutes and answers by anticipation one sneer that I have heard spoken within the walls of Parliament itself. It is said there is no Indian nation, there can be no Indian National Congress. There is no Indian people! There are over two hundred millions of divers races and divers creeds. But the lesson I read here is that this Congress movement is an educational movement hammered upon the anvil of millions of human brains, until it welds into a common whole, men in whom political and social reforms and the desire to effect them is higher than all distinctions of race and creed." All India gratefully appreciates Mr. Bradlaugh's unselfish and noble efforts for promoting the cause of Indian reform. It must not, however, be forgotten that the task which he has at so much sacrifice of time and labour imposed on himself is an extremely difficult one. To arouse the British public into a sense of their duties and responsibilities towards their Indian fellow-subjects, is a work which may well baffle the exertions of any man, however able and energetic he may be. We shall not, therefore, be justified in expecting too much from Mr. Bradlaugh We should act on his advice and be patient. We may rest assured that the "Member for India" will leave no stone unturned to accomplish the great and noble task he has so generously undertaken; but how far he is destined to achieve success in it time alone can show. We must remember that no radical changes can be introduced in the present system of administration in this country unless and until the British people insist through,

their representatives in the House of Commons on justice being done to their dumb fellow-subjects in India.

THE MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONGRESS.

SIR AHMED KHAN'S Educational Congress seems to have become a permanent institution. The National Congress was ushered into existence during the Christmas week of 1886, and the very next year Sir Syed conceived the idea of holding a Mahomedan Educational Congress every year simultaneously with it. The consideration which induced him to hold his Congress in the last week of the year is obvious. He wanted to dissuade his co-religionists from taking part in the National Congress by keeping them engaged elsewhere in the discussion of subjects more immediately concerned with their interests. These tactics have not so far been attended with much success, as the number of Mahomedan degegates at the National Congress is steadily increasing. But Sir Ahmed is not the man to make a confession of failure. The fourth meeting of his Congress was held at Aligarh from the 27th to 30th December. A report of the meeting has been published in the *Pioneer*. The clever writer of the report, who is evidently Mr. Theodere Beck, does not give us the exact number of gentlemen who attended the present Congress. He tells us that "the meeting was attened by many of the most influential men of the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces and Behar as well as some of the ablest scholars and poets in the Mahomedan community;" and that "the total number of subscribing members was over 450, all of whom, however, were not able to attend." This statement is calculated to mislead the public and make them believe that the bulk of the 450 members were present at the Congress. Nothing could have been easier for the writer of the report than to have given the exact number of the members who attended the fourth meeting of the Mahomedan Educational Congress, as the figures were before him; but, perhaps, he could not afford to adopt such a plain and straightforward course. Instead of saying that the North-Western Provinces and Oudh sent *many members* the writer might have given the actual figures without any difficulty if it had suited his purpose to do so. We should have particularly liked to know how many Mahomedan *Raises* of the Aligarh, Balandshahr and Agra districts attended the Congress; but the report under notice does not contain any information on this important point.

The Mahomedan Educational Congress was, for obvious reasons, held at Aligarh this year. It is well known that Sir Ahmed has for some time past been moving heaven and earth to make the M. A. O. College a family preserve. With the help of his henchman, Mr. Beck, he framed a new code of rules for the College. These rules, to quote the writer of the report in the *Pioneer*, "had been a warm subject of discussion in Mahomedan circles. They provide for the transference of powers from the old College Fund Committee to a newly formed body of Trustees, and at the same time furnish a complete constitution for the Government of the College, and settle the successorship to the post of Secretary of the College after Sir Syed Ahmed on Mr. Justice Mahomed." The first sitting of the Congress was devoted by Sir Syed Ahmed to an explanation of the objects of the new rules and to a refutation of his critics. In his speech he gave a history of the movement which culminated in the establishment of the College and mentioned the present events connected with it. It appears from Sir Ahmed's statement that after the Mutiny his heart was touched to the quick by the misfortunes of his co-religionists, and he set himself to find out the cause of these. His inquiries satisfied him that the misfortunes of Mahomedans were due to two causes—namely (1) want of sound education among them, (2) want of social intercourse and friendship with the English rulers of the country. He was convinced that but for these two causes the Mutiny would not have taken place, or, if it had occurred, such great misfortunes would not have befallen the Government and his co-religionists. Then, he asked himself whether the diffusion of Western *education among Mahomedans and social intercourse* between them and the English were in reality opposed to Islam or not. Both the questions he answered in the negative and then at once set about to carry the two principles into practice. Sir Ahmed established the Aligarh Institute for the translation of English books into the vernacular. He then went to England with his son and there conceived the idea of the Mahomedan College at Aligarh. There can be no doubt whatever that Sir Ahmed has rendered an invaluable service to the cause of Mahomedan education by founding the Aligarh College. It is beyond question that but for his strenuous and patriotic efforts this institution would not have been brought into existence. But at the same time we must not forget that because he founded the College that is no reason why his son Mr. Justice Mahmud should succeed him in its Secretaryship. No one objects to Sir Ahmed's holding the post of Secretary as long as he lives; but why the College Committee should be bound down by a code of rules to appoint his son to the Secretaryship after him we are entirely at a loss to understand. The matter should have been left to the Committee to settle when the post fell vacant. For aught we know to the contrary, the then members of the Committee may not have the same confidence in Mr. Mahmud as the present members have in his father, and Mr. Mahmud may not take as much interest in the College as Sir Ahmed does. Instead of being bound down by a code of rules to appoint a particular individual to the post of Secretary, the Committee should, in the interests of the College itself, have been given the power to choose the best man available for the Secretaryship. We cannot but deeply deplore the unwise course which Sir Ahmed has thought fit to adopt in this matter.

The preliminary business connected with the M. A. O. College being disposed of, the first sitting of the Congress was held in the afternoon of the 28th December. A report was read showing what action had been taken during the year on the resolution passed at the Lahore Congress of 1888 that funds should be collected for the assistance of poor Mahomedan students to enable them to complete their education. We are told that several Anjumans in the Punjab have raised funds and done practical work in this direction; but the amount actually collected for this purpose is not stated. One fact mentioned by the writer of the report under notice clearly shows the narrow and bigoted spirit which animates the supporters and followers of Sir Ahmed. In the evening of the 28th a debate was held under the auspices of the College Debating Society and the subject was:—"That this house is of opinion that the fall of the Mogul Empire was due more to Akbar's than Aurungzeb's policy." The discussion, we are told was a heated one, and on a division being taken after the debate no less than 119 sided with the bigoted and intolerant Aurangzeb and only 36 with the wise and liberal-minded Abkar, who had done so much to strengthen the foundations of the Empire by pursuing a generous and conciliatory policy towards the children of the soil. This fact speaks for itself and requires no comment. It should furnish ample food for reflection to the friends of the MA.O. College, and enable them to form a correct judgment on the influences which that institution is exercising over the Mahomedan community. The Congress passed a number of resolutions, but as these do not possess any interest for the general public we need not notice them. In the afternoon of the 30th Mr. Beck made a speech on the objects of the M. A. O. College and on matters connected with the Educational Congress. He claimed that it was the object of the College to supply an education more complete than could be given in State institutions. Mr. Beck observed:—"The tendency of Indian Universities was to give a great impetus to cram, to the storing up by the memory of masses of information, a process absolutely necessary for the passing of the examinations as at present constituted, while the logical faculty was left comparatively untrained. The College hoped, while bowing to the necessities of the cramming process, to stimulate and sharpen the intellects of its students by its Debating Society and other means. It devoted itself to the encouragement of manly games such as cricket and football, by which the students were made men, and which tended to create a healthy *esprit de corps*." With due deference to Mr. Beck's great authority in matters educational, we feel bound to say that we cannot think highly of the effect of the M. A. O. College Debating Society on the intellects of its students when we bear in mind the result of the discussion upon the respective merits of the policies of Akbar and Aurangzab, of which mention has been made above. And as for the encouragement of manly games, we must not forget that we may have too much of these good things. Physical education is undoubtedly very important, but in Arts schools and colleges it should always hold an inferior place to intellectual training. As all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, so all play and no work makes him a stupid boy. Mr. Beck and his colleagues in the M. A. O. College would do well to keep this carefully in mind.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE Prince's programme was quite full ever since His Royal Highness's arrival in Calcutta. His Royal Highness attended divine service at the Cathedral on Sunday before last and played a polo match with the Maharaja of Kuch Behar's team on Monday on the Ballygung body-guards grounds. The Prince dined with the Maharaja and attended a ball given by Sir Steuart Bayley at the Belvedere. On Wednesday His Honor gave a garden-party in His Royal Highness's honor at the Belvedere at which his Royal Highness had an opportunity of meeting the leading citizens in a more quiet way than was possible at the brilliant entertainment of Tuesday. The garden party was followed by a state Ball at the Government House, at both of which the Prince and the Duke of Connaught were present after dining at the Bengal Club. On Thursday noon there was a grand Assault-at-arms at the Race course and a successful evening-party at the Government House, at which acquaintance with citizens made on Tuesday was renewed. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught who came to Calcutta on Monday to meet their royal nephew did not leave for Darjeeling on Thursday as originally intended.

AT the evening party at Government House, on Thursday last, in honor of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal presented the following gentlemen to His Royal Highness:—

His Highness the Maharajah of Durbhanga.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Guru Das Banerjee.
Kumar Sarat Chundra Singh.
Nwab Abdul Luteef Bahadur C. I. E.
Hirjibhai Manickjee Rustomjee.
Rai Kanailal Dey Bahadoor.
And Babu Kunja Lal Banerjee.

ANOTHER timely notice of motion in regard to the Central Road was given for Thursday's meeting, which strangely enough was omitted from the agenda of business, though the mover strongly insisted upon its insertion. Some of the morning papers, however, informed the Calcutta public that Babu Lal Behary Bysak, a member of the Corporation, would that day move that the Central Road now under construction be named after Prince Albert Victor of Wales when completed. A more graceful manner of commemorating the Prince's visit by the Corporation could not be conceived of than to associate his name with by far the best thorough-fare of the city. Advantage was sought to be taken of the Prince's presence in our midst for paying this befitting tribute of respect. But all possible obstacles were put in the way of Babu Lal Behary and his supporters who were necessarily many in number, for neither loyalists nor those who see something vicious in all demonstrations of loyalty could hardly urge any objection against this highly sensible proposal. But by some manœuvre that even the initiated find difficult to follow and understand, the meeting was hastily adjourned and no opportunity given to bring it forward. The idea was that the General Committee was the proper place for its discussion, probably because its hidden sancitity admitted of free and effective clique patting. We have seen it urged that an impersonal name, say the simple

Central Road, would be harmless. So it would be if it could be achieved or effected. A prospective Harrison-Cotton or Cotton-Harrison Street or Cotton Road may have charms for some to which we are unfortunately oblivious. Albert Victor Row or Victor Central Road would not be so jaw-breaking as is pretended and we yet hope to see it adopted.

THE rising firm of stationers at College Square, Messrs K. C. Daw & Co., has brought out a cheap and neat diary that will readily commend itself to public attention. All the usual information is given and a page devoted to each day, while the price charged is only eight annas.

PUNDIT UMESH CHUNDER GUPTA, the learned Librarian of the Sanskrit College, is utilising the resources at his command and is about to bring out a comprehensive Encyclopædia of Indian drugs and medicines. The work will involve a heavy outlay, and we are glad to be informed the Maharaja of Vizianagram has come forward in aid of the enterprise with his accustomed liberality and subscribed Rs. 1200 towards the expenses.

ON Sunday before last a Hindoo lady, who does not wish her name to be known, quietly distributed through her agents 800 Bombay sheets among poor men who were going to *Sagar* to witness the Pous Sankranti festival. The gift was greatly appreciated. The numerous charities of the noble lady, who delights in doing good to the poor without show and ostentation, are well known in Calcutta. May she live long and continue to do her noble work.

IT is somewhat rare now-a-days for our City Fathers to show good sense when it is wanted, and it does them credit that they had strength of purpose enough on Thursday last to show some. The Central Road as originally proposed was to have traversed areas upon which some holy Jain and Shik temples stood, to the removal of which these communities had strong objections on religious grounds. It was demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Corporation that the alternative alignment that they suggested would not only be less expensive but would make the road more straight besides having the decided advantage of preserving the temples. The concession was made, we are glad to notice, and the new route sanctioned. We do not, however, see that there was any necessity for display of personal feeling in this concern, which we are sure all right-minded men will deeply regret. Babu Kallynath Mitter pointed out with great force in another connection that the *zulum* of Central Road Committee in acquiring one third of some properties *gratis* upon the understanding that the remaining two-thirds would be left untouched should be stopped. But his protest was unheeded and this questionable procedure, savouring strongly of the *bondobust* element was practically upheld by the confirmation of the Committee's proceedings. This ought to give great assistance to those who are willing to oppose the acquisition of more land than is strictly necessary for purposes of the Road and to fight the matter out in competent Courts of law if need be. A law once framed must be enforced in its entirety, and the Corporation cannot twist and distort it at is own sweet will and pleasure and for its own purposes.

Correspondence.

Bombay, January 1st.

[OUR OWN CORRESPONDENCE.]

THE Fifth National Congress of India for which preparations were being made since several weeks has met and dispersed. The past week presented a scene of unusual activity. New and unfamiliar faces, strange dresses and talk in unfamiliar tongues were to be seen and heard all over the main thoroughfares of the City. As many as twenty large and spacious bungalowes, all more or less in the vicinity of the Congress camp, were rented for the time. The grand Pavilion or Mandap was so put up as to accommodate more than 5000 persons. It was gaily decorated and banners and bannerets were flying in all directions. The Reception Committee had the greatest strain put upon them. The Provision Committee had to work night and day, but all their troubles were duly compensated for by the satisfaction which their arrangements for supplies and food met from the delegates. Bombay no doubt is a great commercial city and could meet any amount of provisions needed for any number of men. But Bombay is pinched for house accommodation. Every available house or bungalow in the City is occupied. In this respect Allahabad or Calcutta is much better situated. On the whole the delegates took kindly to all that was arranged for them. They began to pour in in small numbers on Monday week. On Tuesday the number swelled. On the evening of that day came Sir W. Wedderburn and Mr. C. Bradlaugh, M. P. They met with a most enthusiastic reception at the Apollo Bunder which was literally thronged by the thousands of people who awaited their arrival, and were vociferously cheered as they ascended the steps of the stone staircase and placed their feet on the shore.

On Thursday, the 26th, the Congress met for business. Punctually at 2 p. m., Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta —Chairman of the Bombay Reception Committee—opened the proceedings by an address of welcome. The audience listened to him with rapt attention. The Hall was literally thronged, every space, every nook and corner being fully occupied. The demand for tickets of admission was so great that several intending visitors had to be refused. The largest demand was from the Parsis. It is said that the Parsis have kept aloof from the Congress and that the Mahomedans have not identified themselves with it. But it is a fact that there were twenty-five Parsi delegates. True it is that this is a small number when it is remembered that the Parsis form an influential section of the native community of Bombay. But no section of the community feels its partial isolation from the Congress so keenly as the Parsis do, and after the extraordinary success which has attended the proceedings of the Congress no body of intelligent men feel their separation, in however limited a number, so keenly as the Parsis. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, in welcoming the delegates remarked that though the delegates might not be the chosen of the people by any scientific mode of election, they virtually and substantially represented them. In welcoming the Congress to Bombay, he welcomed it back to 'its own, its native land.' At the end of his discourse, the Congress proceeded to elect its President; Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee proposed the election of Sir William Wedderburn. He referred to the legical process by which the election of the President of the Congress was arrived at. The first President was a Hindu, (his own self); the second was a Parsi—Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji; the third was a Mahamedan, Mr. Budrudin Tyebji; the fourth would have been a Eurasian but for the death of Mr. D. S. White. Mr. George Yule, however, was appointed as being the most eminent non-official Englishman in Calcutta who could be availed, and the fifth was a retired Anglo Indian in the person of Sir William Wedderburn. The proposition was seconded by Pandit Ajodhyanath and supported by Raja Ram Rao. On being voted to the Chair, Sir William delivered his presidential address. Referring to his hereditary connection with the Bombay civil service, he expressed a hope to devote to the service of India what still remains to him of active life. Referring to the past history of the movement, there was, he said, a critical moment in its development about ten years ago, when the policy of repression was in the ascendant; but happily a change of Viceroys averted the period of tribulation. The Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon recognized the fact that a Government conducted in a spirit of fairness and moderation could scarcely be regarded as an alien rule. In fact it took away the sting of all that was felt as the direct result of foreign rule. This was the plain meaning of those popular demonstrations which so remarkably indicated the terms on which British rule in India could be accepted as the national Government of the Indian people. Sir William next turned the attention of the Congress to the way in which Indian affairs were conducted in England. He alluded especially to the question of a Parliamentary control over Indian affairs. And here he took occasion to point out that it was not in laying down 'road and liberal principles for the administration of India that Parliament failed in its duty so much as in the practical application of these principles to passing events in India. The people of India have nothing to complain in respect of the principles laid down. But what they have seriously to complain of is in respect of the wide departure from those principles as indicated by the conduct and acts of the official agents of the Government of India who carry on the Government of the country. This departure is to be accounted for by the fact that the professional interests of the official class are in direct opposition to the interests of the tax-payers. The tax-payers of India would naturally desire the burden of taxation lightened. They would naturally support all measures calculated to promote peace, economy, and reform. And on this account it is all the more necessary that Parliamentary control should be so effective as to result in the maintenance of peace, economy and reform. But the fact is that Parliamentary control during the last thirty years for which the Crown of England has directly managed the affairs of this country has been of the feeblest character. In fact it has been no control whatever. The result has been that the official agents have free scope given them to cherish and carry out those ideas which are not in unison with hopes of peace, economy and reform. It is not unnatural, for instance, for the Indian Army to desire active service and win glory. This means increased burdens on the tax-payers. Economy is not unnaturally distasteful to the tax-eaters as it would cut off their salaries and deprive them of their ease and enjoyments, and any reform in the service would be a diminution of their power. The whole address of Sir William Wedderburn is so thoughtful, so moderate, and so sympathetic towards the people over whom Great Britain has been destined to rule that I am sure that it cannot fail to have a sobering effect on all thoughtful minds. The address of the President concluded the business of the Congress for the day.

On Friday began the regular work of the Congress. The first resolution moved was that in connection with the reform of the Legislative Councils. This resolution embodies mainly the principle of electoral Colleges as propounded by the Madras standing Committee. This principle has not met with approval in Bombay, though the Madras Committee have modified their scheme so far as to admit one or more electoral Colleges. The people of Bombay are, as a body, not in favour of it. An amendment expressive of the Bombay view, was actually brought forward, but it was not carried. The enthusiasm in favour of the Madras scheme was so great that the original proposition was carried by the mere force of numbers. Most of the leaders of public opinion in Bombay are in favour of a system of election through Municipal and Local Boards adopted in the very moderate scheme of Mr. Bradlaugh and the reasons why they support it are well-worth considering. In the first place, Bombay thinks that the present constitution of Municipal and Local Boards is one which was given by Lord Ripon as a means of political education, and that it is one to which the people have got accustomed in the course of the last seven years. The second reason is that the machinery of Municipal and local boards is one which has received the recognition, approval, and sanction of the Government of India. The third reason is that it is the machinery of election proposed by Lord Dufferin in his despatch on the expansion of the Legislative Councils. The fourth reason is that it is the machinery which has the powerful support of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh—the member for India—who is to fight the battles of the Congress in Parliament. Mr. Bradlaugh has given the Congress plainly to understand that though he will be bound to place the Congress scheme before Parliament he has his own opinion on the merits of the proposals. This shows that Mr. Bradlaugh is free to judge for himself as to which proposal is the best. It is of course not pretended that the Municipal and local board scheme is free from fault. In Bombay we find that Local Self-Government through Municipalities and local boards has worked on the whole fairly well. We also believe that in Bengal too Municipalities have achieved a fair measure of success. I am ready to believe that Municipalities in the North Western Provinces, the Punjab and in the Madras Presidency have not probably been placed on the footing on which they stand in Bombay and Bengal, and this probably is the reason of the opposition shown to the scheme of Municipal and local board elections. But it must be admitted by all impartial critics that the existing machinery of Local Self-Government has in it all the elements of future development and improvement as the needs of the country expand and as better men to discharge their duties become available. But the fatal objection to the Madras electoral College scheme is the system of double distillation or double election which it proposes to introduce. This double election becomes at once a complicated and unworkable system, and would be looked upon by practical politicians in India and England as purely utopian or visionary. It appeals to a very wide section of the population, in fact, to the masses who, in the present condition of education and of Native Society, is scarcely fitted in the opinion of bombay leaders, to exercise the franchise in the right way. It is also very generally felt that in accepting the present scheme of Municipal and local boards for popular elections to the Legislative Councils, the Congress would have kept itself within the demands of moderation and that such moderation would offer the best chance of those demands being assented to by Government, if ever Government is in a mood to assent to them. No doubt the fact of Mr. A. O.

Hume and other enthusiastic supporters of the Madras proposal having shown a strong leaning in favour of it accounts for the passing of the resolution by majority, but I feel pretty sure that the Bombay scheme is likely to find favour with the higher authorities, namely, the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and I should not be at all surprised if in the bill which may be put before Parliament by Government the Bombay proposal is put forward as the most practical, the most moderate, and the most sensible.

This discussion ended the proceedings of Friday or the second day of the Congress. On Saturday or the third day of the Congress much business of a practical character was gone through and in a very business-like manner. The omnibus resolution which affirmed the ten resolutions of the previous years, was proposed by Babu Kalicharan Bannerji and seconded by Mr. N. G. Chandawarkar. It re-affirmed (1) a complete separation of the executive and judicial functions—such that in no case shall the functions be combined in the same office; (2) the expediency of extending into many parts of the county where it is not at present in force, the system of trial by jury; (3) the necessity of withdrawing from the High Courts the powers first vested in them in 1872 of setting aside verdicts of acquittal by juries; (4) the necessity of introducing in the Code of Criminal Procedure a provision enabling accused persons in warrant cases to demand that, instead of being tried by the magistrate, they be committed to the Court of Sessions; (5) the highly unsatisfactory character of the existing system of public police administration in India and the absolute necessity of a fundamental reform therein; (6) the expediency of both establishing military colleges in India whereat the natives of India as defined by statute may be educated and trained for a military career as officers of the Indian army, and of authorising under such rules and restrictions as may seem necessary such a system of volunteering for the Indian inhabitants of the country as may qualify them to support the Government in any crisis; (7) the extremely unsatisfactory character of the income-tax administration, especially as regards incomes below Rs. 1,000 and the expediency of raising the taxable minimum to this amount; (8) the extreme importance of increasing instead of diminishing, as the present tendency appears to be, a public expenditure on education in all its branches, and the necessity in view to the promotion of one of the most essential of these branches, the technical, of the appointment of a mixed commission to inquire into the present industrial condition of the country; (9) the impolicy and injustice involved in the late increase of the salt tax in a time of profound peace and plenty, and the urgent necessity for the immediate reduction of this tax, and the reimposition to balance the deficit thus caused of *ad valorem* import duties; and (10) the necessity for the reduction of, instead of the continued increase in, the military expenditure of the country.

The omnibus resolution was followed by a resolution thanking Messrs. Caine and Smith and the members who voted with them in connection with the debate of the Indian excise question in the House of Commons, and while fully appreciating what is being done by some of the local Governments towards the improvement of their system of excise and abkari, desired to express the earnest hope that no further time may be lost to give full effect to the resolutions of the house. To this resolution succeeded that on the Public Service Commission, which while thanking Government for raising the age for the Indian Civil Service competitive examinations from 19 to 23 expressed the universal disappointment of the country created by the rest of its orders in regard to the public service question, especially the one denying the holding of simultaneous examinations in India and England for all civil branches of the public service in India at present held only in England. Mr. Adam, of Madras, brought forward the rather colorless resolution this time about the Arms Act. Then followed resolutions regarding the permanent settlement, the abolition of the duty on silverplate, and thanks to Lord Reay for the ability, integrity, and impartiality which have characterised his five years' administration of the Bombay Presidency. It was proposed by Mr. Juverilal Umiashanker Yajnik and seconded by Mr. Nofur Chunder Chowdri and supported by Mr. Hormukji Wadra. This closed the regular proceedings of the Congress. The subjects Committee was empowered to report on the qualifications and disqualifications of the original body of electors, of the electoral body, of the Members of the provincial legislature, and of the members of the imperial legislature. Mr. A. O. Hume was re-appointed General Secretary of the Congress. The number of delegates in future was to be limited to 5 per million of the total population of each Congress circle. Pandit Ajudhanath was appointed Joint—Secretary during the absence of Mr. Hume. Mr. W. C. Bannerji, was appointed standing Counsel for Bengal, Mr. P. M. Mehta for Bombay and Mr. Anand Charlu Madras. The appointment of Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. W. C. Caine M. P., Mr. Bright Maclaren, Mr. Ellis, and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as a Committee to guide and direct the operations and control the expenditure of the National Congress Agency in England was confirmed, and Messrs Hume, J. Adams, Eardley Norton, P. M. Mehta, Surrendranath Bannerji, Manmohun Ghose, and W. C. Bannerji were appointed to represent the views of the Congress in England and address British electors on the expediency of adopting the political reforms advocated by the Congress. A subscription list was opened for the purposes of the Congress work in India and England. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed at the time. The demand met with ready response. People vied with each other in offers of handsome sums for the Fund. In the short space of three quarters of an hour, as big a sum as Rs. 68,000 was subscribed. The incident showed in a manner which nothing else could have shown that the Congress had moved the people. For the first time in the political history of the country, the pockets of the people had been touched. Let critics bear this fact in mind. The country is prepared to sacrifice money in a noble cause. This is the one great incident of the Bombay Congress. It resounds to the credit both of Bombay and the whole of India. It was a grand success. In the evening came the ceremony of presenting addresses to Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, M. P. Then came Mr. Bradlaugh's reply. It was stirring and eloquent. The hearing of it repaid the audience for all the trouble it had during the previous part of the day. Mr. Bradlaugh was listened to with rapt attention. It is too important to be dwelt upon by me at the fag—end of a letter. I must therefore say as little as possible here. Mr. Bradlaugh sat down amidst the deafening cheers of the whole assembly, who felt that it could not have been treated to a richer repast.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS GREAT VALUE AS A NUTRIENT FOR WEAKLY CHILDREN.—In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition often observed in children, the surprising efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by Dr. Edward Carey: "It is in the diseases incidental to childhood, that mainly depend on the mal-assimilation of the food in the pale cachectic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhausted the whole range of alteratives and tonics, that de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body when none other can be borne it furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner; and administered as it is in Holland, the delicate and puny child, who though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favour the development of disease, its extraordinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength which were before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no othe remedy with which we are acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsul and the lable under wrapaer, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co, 210 *High Holborn, London.*

A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a Missionary in old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper. 10

Government Notification.

Calcutta Gazette.—*8th January* 8, 1889.

General.—Mr. J. Windsor, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Chumparun, is appointed to have charge of the Bettiah Sub-Division of that District.

The order of the 31st December last, posting Moulvi Mahomed Habibullah, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, to the sudder station of the District of Khulna is cancelled.

Mr. H. F. J. T. Maguire, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Burdwan, acted in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors from the 1st to the 13th December, 1889, both days inclusive.

Mr. Maguire was employed at the sudder station of the district of the 24-Pergunnahs as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector from the forenoon of the 5th to the afternoon of the 12th December, 1889.

Mr. C. A. Radice, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Presidency Division, and is posted to the sudder station of the district of Murshidabad.

Mr. H. Lee. Officiating Magistrate and Collector, is allowed leave for eighteen days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 14th December 1889.

Police.—Mr. A. R. G. Hampton, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of police, Maymensing, is allowed leave for seven days, under article 273 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 27th ultimo.

Jails.—The services of Surgeon-Major A. S. Lethbridge Inspector-General of Jails, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Registartion.—Moulvi Mahomed is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Iswargunge, in the district of Moymensingh, vice Moulvi Mahomed Khurshed.

Munshi Tamizuddin Ahmed is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Natore, in the District of Rajshahye, vice Moulvi Wkiluddin Ahmad, transferred.

Babu Raghu Nath De is appointed, on probation, for six months, to be Joint-Sub-Registar os Raghunathpore, in the district of Midnapore.

Babu Monmotho Kumar Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Birbhum is also appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Suri, with effect from the 21st November, 1889.

Moulvi Syed Mahomed Fanik is appointed, on probation for six months, to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Bihipore, in the District of Baugulpore.

Munshi Aminuddin, Rural Sub-Register of Daudkandi, in the District of Tipperah, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registar of Chandpore in the same District, vice Moulvi Mahomed Ibrahim Hossein deceased.

JUDICIAL.—Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X, of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governer empowers Moulvi Ahmad Deputy Magistrate, Jessore, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Mr. C. A. Radice, assistant Magistrate and Collector, Murshidabad, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Mr. L. Palit, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Tipperah, is vested with the powers of Magistrate of the first class.

Mr. J. Windsor, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Chumparan, is vested with powers under sections 110, 133, 143, 144, 174, 186, 191, (clatses a and b) and 524 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

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1 Council House Street,
CALCUTTA, 27th MARCH, 1889. 84

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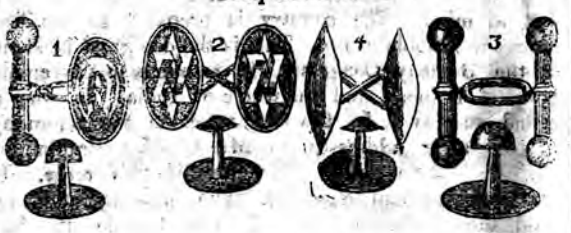

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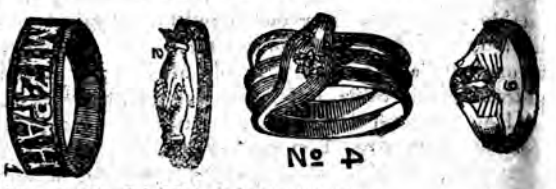

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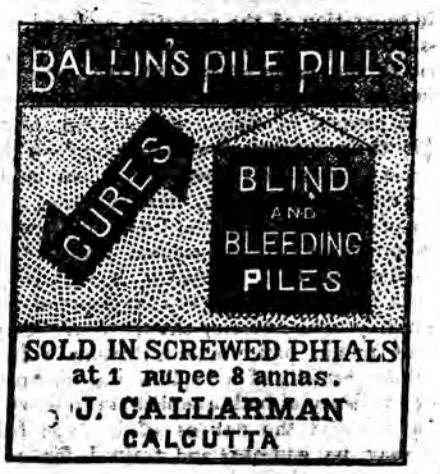

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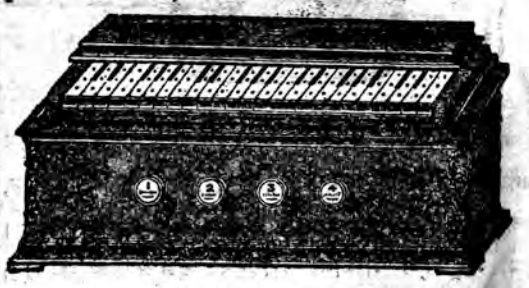

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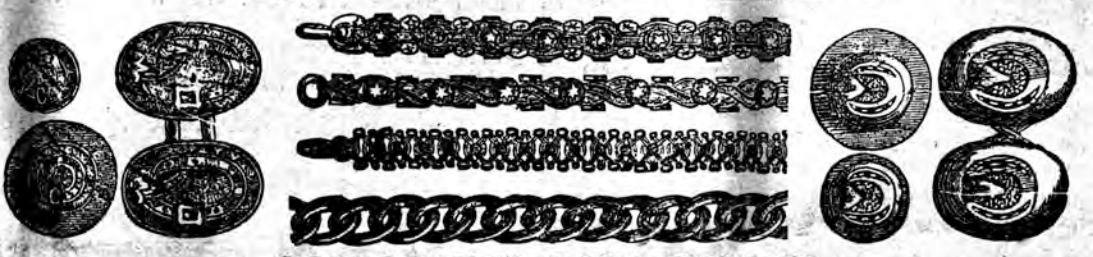

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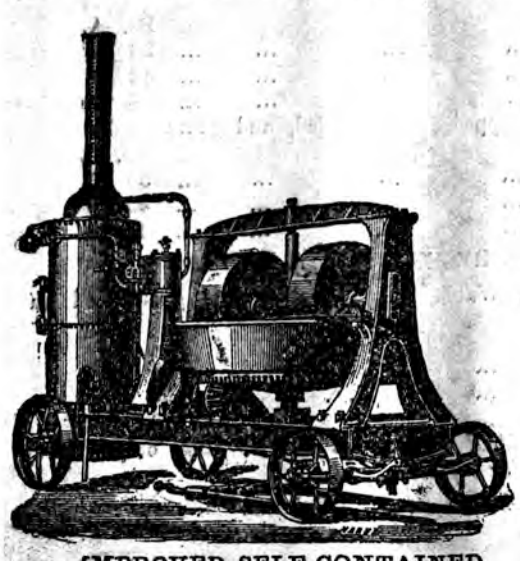

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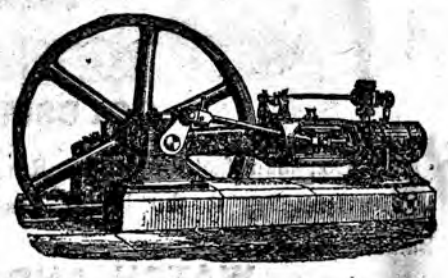

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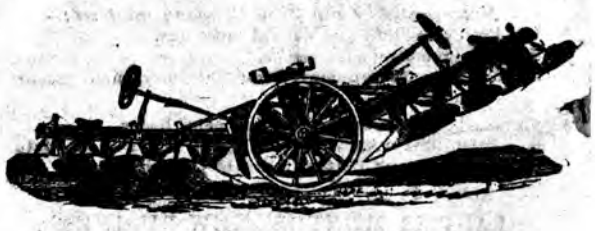

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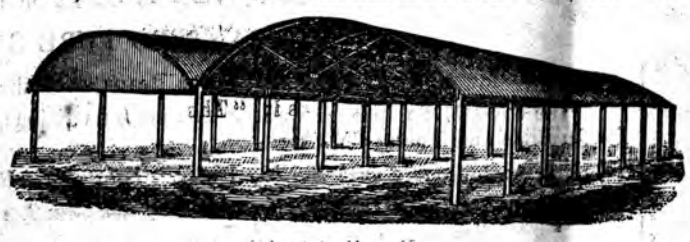

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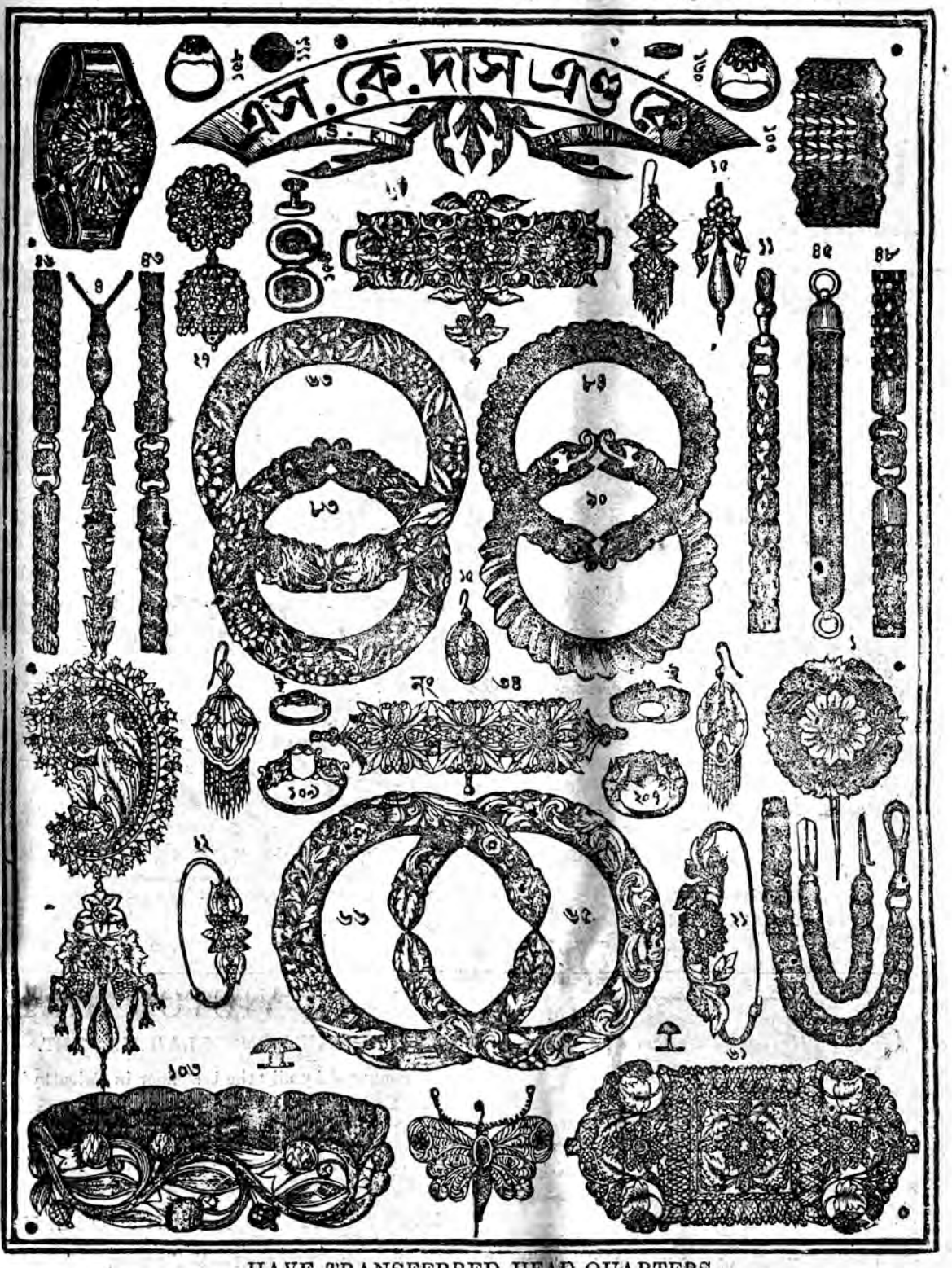

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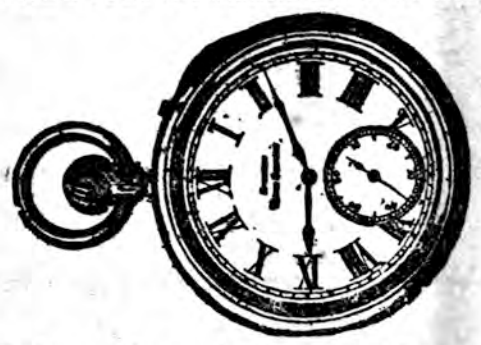

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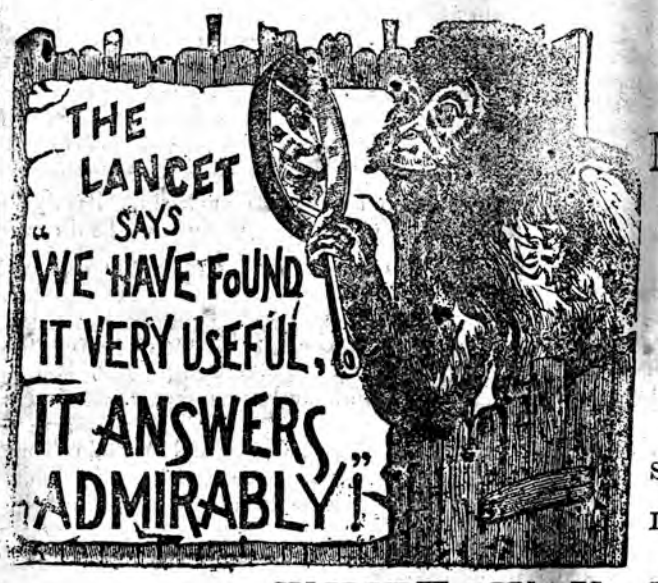

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